

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

In a reset period, through applying a rectangular pulse (Pya) of positive polarity to an electrode (Y) and applying a CR pulse (Pxa) of negative polarity to an electrode X, a full lighting pulse is applied between the electrodes (X and Y). The application of the voltage is stopped before a CR pulse (Pxc) reaches a final potential, to generate the pulse (Pxa). A full erase pulse (Pxb) made of a CR pulse having a polarity reverse to that of the pulse (Pxa) is applied to the electrode (X). An erase operation reverses the polarity of wall charges accumulated by a full lighting to effectively perform a potential control operation. The potential control pulse (Pxc) is applied to the electrode (X) to generate a discharge, and the state of the wall charges in a discharge cell is controlled by the discharge to generate an optimal amount of wall charges for a subsequent addressing discharge. The final voltage of the pulse (Pxc) is set equal to a voltage ($-V_{xg}$) of an address pulse (Pa). Thus, it is possible to generate a plurality of pulses and stabilize an operation of a PDP with a simple constitution.